The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,463.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52	0
——— including postage..... ,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28	0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion.....Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2	8
Third Ditto ..... ,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,	
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,	

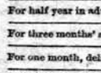
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 1870	Leave Galle	Feb. 1870
,, Rutnagherry	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	16	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	17		March.
,, Mangalore	18	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	19	,, Cocanada	4
,, Calicut	19	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	19	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Cochin	20	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Tuticorin	21	,, False Point	7
,, Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundel, Muscat, Punder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 14th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitt, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVIE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 12th February 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up-Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Honawar	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL

(Calling at HAVRE, if sufficient inducement offer).

THE first-class screw steamer LEITH, 957 tons Register, Barnetson, Commander, WILL SAIL on the 28th February.

The draught of this vessel, when fully laden, is under 18 feet, and she has already come through the Canal, with a cargo of Dead-Weight, without grounding. For Freight only to Liverpool and Havre, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements for General Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children under three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Marzan, will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, FREESWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Coates, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consigned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SAM MENDEL, arrived from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the consigned. Captain Menzon will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents ship Sam Mendel.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per MICHAEL SCOTT, Llewellyn, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the consigned.

Captain Llewellyn will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £35, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Keunard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Keunard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The *Steam-ship* NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
2	,, Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	,, White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following GOODS per Ship ATLANTIQUE are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense by the Captain :—

E B & C (in a diamond) 1/40—1000 Boxes Brandy.
E B & C 100/2 °0—100 Boxes Brandy.
Do. 50/0—20 Casks Brandy.
H E G 41/47—39 Boxes Claret.
Do. 48/49—10 Boxes Brandy.
F V on top F below, 1/2—2 Casks Claret.
M J & T on top B below—10 Cases Tin.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents Atlantique.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of this Society will be HELD in the Money School, on TUESDAY the 14th current at a quarter past 5 P.M. The Friends of the Society are respectfully solicited to attend,

The Rev. J. W. Usem will preside.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

For 14th February, St. Valentine's Day.

VALENTINES of every description, Sentimental and Comic, may be had at

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
No. 11 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 12th February 1870.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS are invited for the RECLAMATION of about eight acres of the foreshore in front of the Old Elphinstone Bundar. Plans and Specifications may be seen at my Office, where Tenders are to be delivered, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A.M. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.*

THOMAS ORMISTON, *Chief Engineer.*

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

BANK OF BOMBAY (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bank of Bombay (in Liquidation) will be held in the Office of the New Bank of Bombay, in Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 28th day of February 1870, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the progress made in the liquidation, with a statement of the position thereof.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered :—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Bench of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.
2. Government Resolution No. 3062, dated 28th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.
3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—108 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.
4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.
5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870.
6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870.
7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ..... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

GREAT DRAMATIC TREAT.

By particular request,

TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT PLAY OF THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,

SUPPORTED BY THE

ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1870.

THE CURTAIN WILL RISE AT 9 O'CLOCK TO THE

SENSATION DRAMA,

IN FOUR ACTS, ENTITLED, THE

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN,

WITH THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST :

Robert Brierly (a Lancashire lad)	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
James Dalton (alias the Downey, alias the Tiger)	Mr. W. South.
Hawkshaw (a Detective)	Mr. H. Richardson.
Melter Moss	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Mr. Gibson (a Bill Broker)	Mr. S. Herberte.
Sam Willoughby	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Maltby	Mr. G. Deering.
May Edwards	Miss Waddy Deering.
Mrs. Willoughby	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

Guests, Navvies, &c.

Time—The Present Day.

An interval of three years and a half between the First and Second Acts, and intervals of six and four months between the Second and Third, and Third and Fourth respectively.

PROGRAMME OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.

Act I.
SEEING LIFE.
BELLEVUE GARDENS,
In a South-Western suburb (Summer Evening).

Act II.
BACK FROM PORTLAND.
MAY EDWARDS'S LODGINGS.

Act III.
THE OFFICE MESSENGER.
A BILL BROKER'S OFFICE IN THE CITY.

Act IV.
HUNTED DOWN.
THE "BRIDGEWATER ARMS."
A STREET IN THE CITY.
AN OLD CITY CHURCHYARD.

In consequence of the extreme length of this Great Drama, it will constitute the entire Evening's Entertainment.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

Stage Manager..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Acting Manager and Treasurer ..... Mr. W. Burton.

NEXT PERFORMANCE

On MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1870, when

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

will appear in a

SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Committee will be HELD at Mr. Hurrell's Chambers, on MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

EDWARD MORRISS.

Bombay, 11th February 1870.

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango	do 2 do	Bengal	do
Roselle	do 2 do	Lucknow	do
Mango Marmalade	do	Madras	do
Mango Fruit		Cashmere	do
Ripe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

NOTICES.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS, Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well known for the healthy breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, and by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.) ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of conveniences from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement of those the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to make the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He can cheerfully make large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from re-traint, which one enjoys at "home," has eldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive such large reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel,

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession

The Proprietor will ensure that trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Straithairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Franjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co., (Late Kinloch and Allan), 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co, Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

NOTICES.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. ABECCO, HORDEN, and GOULSTONE'S STAR COMBINATION TROUPE,

After a brilliant and successful tour through the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, China, and Japan, have arrived in Bombay, where they intend giving a series of Entertainments at the above Theatre.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

MISS ANNIE HILL,

The popular Characteristic Vocalist, Danseuse, and Comedienne, will appear each evening in her great Comic Songs (English, Irish, and Scotch), Dances, &c.

SIGNOR RAFFAELE ABECCO,

The great Tenor and Harpist, in his beautiful Ballads and Harp Solos.

PROFESSOR H. GOULSTONE,

The celebrated Solo Pianist, Violinist, and Buffo Singer, will each evening perform his Grand Combination Solos, and playing several instruments at the same time.

The Theatre is fitted with every accommodation, brilliantly lighted and well ventilated, and is arranged to seat 1,200 people.

TICKETS at SOUNDY'S.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	,, 3	Fourth ,,	,, 1

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be HELD at the Chamber's Office, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 12 noon, to vote an address to His Royal Highness the DUKE of EDINBURGH.

The attendance of Members is requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 9th February 1870.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—TENDERS are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN WORKS and ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to STATIONS between Egutpoora and Munmar on the North East Line.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works, &c., may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 11th instant.

The Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Works between Egutpoora and Munmar, to be addressed and submitted to the undersigned not later than the 22nd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skill and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

"Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their office in Rampart Row west, up to 4 o'clock noon of the 21st February current, for the repairing of Canal Walls, completion of Lock Gate and Timber Docks, making and repairing Roads, levelling and reclaiming ground, and other works as specified in Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers under a former advertisement will be at liberty to amend their tenders.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain all further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the tenders.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Construction and Completion of Canals, &c."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1865, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honorable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD MANDY, Esq., deceased,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market firm, without any change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
24,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rts. Issue	100
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,250
20,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	320
45,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
37,500	250	all	6 do.	National Bank of India	134
50,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	1,015
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Freere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	1,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
500	2,500	all	30	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	4,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
364	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	210
900	1,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,040
750	2,000	all	45	Great Eastern	1,330
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	775
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,000	...	Royal	1,360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
200	2,000	1,100	100	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
200	3,000	850	60	Alexandra Press Co.	460
...	12,000	11,000	200	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	375	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	363	Do. New	480
500	1,888	all	800	Colaba Press Co.	8,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	5,000	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	5,000	all	240	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,750
1000	5,000	2,000	100	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	280	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.4	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.3	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	192.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' Fdry Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	300

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	45
15	35	Do.	China	5
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	3
...	...		East India Bank's	15–1
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,220	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	510
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	220

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼ to ½
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	98
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	101¼
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1865–67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	103½
15 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	107
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	203
Five-Frane Pieces	,,	166-4
Bar Silver	,,	15-10
Gold Leaf	,,	16
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	196-67
Australian Gold	,,	

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th February, 1870.

	Open 1622 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		102,160	6	2
Merchandize		3,60,950	12	6
Earth Trains		3,448	8	0
Electric Telegraph		1,526	4	0
Total Rs.		4,68,085	14	8
Corresponding week last year open 874] Miles.	Total Rs.	4,66,632	5	8
Increase		1,453	9	0

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th February, 1870.

	Open 312 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		33,504	8	8
Merchandize		70,636	8	7
Back Bay Earth Trains		1,771	6	0
Electric Telegraph		566	5	0
Total Rs.		1,12,578	12	3
Corresponding week in February, 1869.	Open 307] Miles.			
Coaching		46,344	3	0
Merchandize		61,480	6	7
Back Bay Earth Trains		7,090	0	6
Electric Telegraph		898	4	0
Total Rs.		1,15,772	14	1
Decrease		2,894	1	10

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 11.

Dawson, Colonel, 93rd Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Forde, Colonel, Artillery, on duty, from England.
Thorp, Lieutenant, 104th Fusiliers, on leave, from Peshawur.
Dodgson, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Calcutta.
Montrion, Lieutenant Colonel, general duty, from Belgaum.
Hooper, Captain, 1st Regiment M. L. C., on leave, from Kamptee
Stokes, Captain, 108th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 11.

Cheshyre, Major, 3rd Regiment N. I., from leave, to Nuggur.
LeGeyt, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave to Poona.
Iredell, Captain, 20th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Deesa.
Anderson, Captain, Staff, from leave, to Mhow.
Gayer, Captain, 13th Native Infantry, from leave, to Surat.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—11TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Do.	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ... Steamers		£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Post charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	General Havelock (s)	Dravitz	Cochin, Feb. 7.
	Canute	Ellis	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
	Romulus	Needham	Liverpool, Sept. 30.
	Cashmere	Kingman	Singapore, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Norna (s)	Lockie	China, &c.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Steamer Europe, Martino, to Marseilles via Suez Canal.
Ship Indian Merchant, Mills, to Calcutta.

Steamer Candia, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 6th, has the following :—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Rangoon, [B], W Starratt, Moulmein 29th January, touched at Rangoon 30th January, and Akyab 3rd February.

DEPARTURES—Steamers Moulmein, Sattara, ship Jaun Album, and barque Reine Pomare.

ARRIVALS—February 8th, ships Silvia from London, Rozelle from Liverpool.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—February 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S., of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

CREVIS—February 5th, at Purneah, the wife of Mr. J. Crevis, of R. Scott Thomson & Co., of a son.

SMITH—February 5th, at Alipore, Mrs. J. R. Bullen Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SANDERSON—SCOTT—January 29th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Calcutta, George McGregor Sanderson, of London, to Ruth Mary Scott, of Southampton.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATH.

WARNER—January 16th, at Subathoo, the wife of Captain Ashton H. Warner, 41st "The Welsh" Regiment, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

It has long been a foregone conclusion that the British Government would do all in its power to eradicate the custom of female infanticide. Mr. Strachey and Sir Henry Durand have at length recognized the persistent efforts made in the Bombay Presidency to accomplish the great end. Sir Henry Durand did us bare justice when he averred that the efforts for the suppression of the crime had been fully as great and as continuous in Western, as any that had been attempted in Northern, India. Mr. Strachey characterized the work of Dr. Wilson giving an account of the measures taken by the Bombay Government as a "mine of information." That adequate success has not attended these measures, either on our side or in any other large territory of India might be assumed, in default of other information, from the introduction of this bill. The evil has long been recognized, and the only points to be settled are those involving the consideration of the best plans for its complete destruction, at least as a custom.

We are disposed to think that the Government has gone to the root of the evil when it strikes at the folly of lavish expenses upon marriages. More than once we have endeavoured to show how costly marriages, even in districts where female children are as fondly cherished as male children, seriously damage the prosperity of the poorer classes and, except in a few cases, plunge all into debt. If the custom is productive of so much mischief in these territories, how much worse must be the effects where murder is resorted to in order that the cost may be evaded. Nor is the cost of marriages the only cause of this shocking crime. Prejudices of rank and caste operate to destroy female life, for custom interdicts the marriage of a daughter with a youth of lower rank, and fathers get rid of the responsibility by the short and easy method, which, as the Maharajah of Jeypore points out, not only steels the hearts of the men of his caste against the feelings of nature, but induces them to commit a crime repugnant to instinct and hostile to the letter and spirit of the Hindoo religion. In his sensible letter he affirms that the Shastras are full of ordinances touching the duties of a father to his daughter, and that they appeal to the tenderest of all feelings for the offspring, without regard to sex. Religion, therefore, cannot be invoked in opposition to the bill, nor do we know of any religion, favouring murder, which the British Government is bound to respect. Suttee and Thuggee have been suppressed as crimes, and Infanticide must be added to the category. Nevertheless, so far as the practical working of the bill is concerned, it is satisfactory to know that it will not incur fanatical hostility. We are also assured that the chiefs and people are as fully alive to the folly of prodigal marriage outlay as we are, and that they would gladly welcome the orders of the Sircar restraining them from such expenditure. Indeed the Maharajah of Jeypore tells us that an ancestor of his own, a hundred years ago, anticipated the policy now proposed for general adoption, and the Maharajah himself still carries it out, and enforces even more rigidly than his predecessor the regulation of marriage expenses. No doubt this is in the nature of a sumptuary law, and laws of that kind, at least in the West, have never been successful. But we may regard it as a violent way of calling the attention of the people to a serious evil, and inducing them to co-operate. Moreover, although as Scindia said, they will bear more from men like himself than they will from us, yet in this particular they are alleged to be desirous of meeting the Government half-way, to be eager for its aid, indeed, in order to put down a tyrant custom. The other difficulty signalized by the Maharajah of Jeypore—the domineering prejudices of rank—will be more difficult to deal with. He frankly denounces, as a "false and mistaken sense of honour," the feeling which prevents "a high-born Rajput from marrying his daughter to one inferior in rank in his own clan;" and he suggests, as a remedy, that some Rajput chiefs should take the initiative in breaking down the custom. We all know how powerful similar feelings, though in a less degree, are in Europe, where rank has even interfered and does still interfere with the efficiency of public institutions, like armies. We know how a man will permit his son to marry a social inferior—providing she has money, and how dire opposition precedes, and something like social ostracism occasionally follows the reversal of the fact. The Rajput chiefs will show themselves to be sensible and thoughtful men if they act on the suggestion of Jeypore; and their act of civil valour will go far, undoubtedly, towards the accomplishment of the great aim—the abolition of a monstrous crime.

About half a century ago Colonel Hall found not only infanticide but various other evils arising from the relations of the sexes pervading Mairwara. A sort of purchase-system existed. A father sold his daughter; the husband, if he pleased, might realize the investment, by the sale of his wife; and, on the death of a husband, a son might sell his mother. Colonel Hall, we are told in the "Story of Mairwara," struck at the cause of these degrading customs, and successfully exerted himself to remove them. We quote from his report dated July 31, 1827.

"On the establishment of British rule, both evils gradually diminished. Females were not allowed to be transferred, except for conjugal purposes; their consent was to be obtained, and their choice consulted; kind, humane treatment was enforced, and the whole system of considering them as mere cattle was discouraged, without any indication, however, of interference with a right of property so long existing. Female infanticide was at once prohibited; and though many, no doubt, still fell secret sacrifices, yet the danger, facility of undetected destruction, yet the danger, aided by improved feeling, increased the survivors so considerably, as to force upon the Mairs a due sense of the root of the evil, and a general wish for its removal, by a reduction of the regulated sum of contract; but they were averse, indeed declared their inability, to alter their long-established sacred custom themselves, and earnestly entreated it might be effected by an order of authority, binding all to obedience by heavy penalties. This was promised in a general way, in case of necessity; but as there were many points to be settled, and it was advisable to ascertain the general feeling with accuracy, as well as to avoid interference, if possible, a general Punchayet was strongly urged, either to decide the matter, or at all events aid in the forming of appropriate regulations. After the lapse of a few months allowed for consideration, the whole was settled in public Punchayet, and its resolutions were confirmed without the slightest alteration, so that the proceeding originated with, and has been carried through by, the inhabitants themselves; nor has there been a single petition against it, either pending or subsequent to adjustment. They have lowered the sum payable on marriage-contracts, abolished all right of subsequent sale, and fixed a year's imprisonment, or 200 rupees fine, with exclusion of caste, as the punishment for deviation."

At the same time the price to be paid to a father on the marriage of his daughter was fixed at Rs. 106; and it is worthy of note that provision was made enabling widows to marry again, or remain at the head of their household. In carrying out the new bill when it becomes law, the most effectual means will be those which shall secure the co-operation of the people; and it may be assumed that Government officers will adopt that course. The first step must be the rigorous suppression of infanticide; but it should be accompanied by a line of conduct calculated to enlist the feelings of the people in aid of the law, similar to those adopted by Colonel Ball. At the best the reform now pushed with fresh vigour can but be accomplished by gradual steps, and the more work is done by personal influence and the less by the constable and judge, the better and the more lasting will it be.

The reported death of Dr. Livingstone naturally excites general curiosity and feelings of deep anxiety. Can we believe, or disbelieve it, or throw any light upon its obscurity? It is not reasonable to form a positive opinion, and yet it is difficult to hold the mind in the middle state between belief and incredulity. First we have to remark that the telegram does not say whether Captain Cochrane, in his letter to *The Times*, states the authority for his report. As transmitted to us, we have his naked assertion that Dr Livingstone was murdered and burned by natives, under the influence of "preternatural suspicion," at some place ninety days journey from the Congo river. The Portuguese trader is only responsible for the statement that the daring explorer was near the lakes at the head of the Congo river, was on the march for Congo, and intended to make his exit by the West Coast. Captain Cochrane's story, it is impossible to accept, confirm or contradict; but as the Petrel must be at home, whither she was ordered last year, there can be no doubt that his narration has been subjected to such tests as the geographers and African travellers could apply. The statement of the Portuguese trader is indirectly confirmed by a passage in the letter from Dr. Livingstone to Dr. Kirk, dated Ujiji, May 30, 1869. That passage is as follows:—

"As to the work to be done by me it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's with their Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120 south is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe (Baker's?) are one water, and the head of it is 300 miles south of this. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or southwest of this. The outflow of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Manyema, are cannibals, if Arabs speak truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out uneaten, and find my new squad from Zanzibar."

Here we have proof that Dr. Livingstone contemplated a journey to the Congo. He had arrived at the conclusion that there was a lake to the West or South-West, and the outflow of this, he says, "whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain." There is, therefore, nothing improbable in the report of the Portuguese trader that Livingstone had actually been near the lakes at the head of the Congo river. On the other hand, he relied upon aid from Zanzibar, and the question is, whether he got it, or went forward without it? We are inclined to agree with those who assert that no want of supplies would stop the traveller; and that he did set out for Congo. But no trustworthy judgment can be formed respecting the truth or falsehood of the report of his death.

We regret to hear of the death, at Umballa, of Colonel George Moir, C. B., of the Royal Artillery, from malarious fever, contracted, it is believed, during a recent shooting excursion.

At the Calcutta High Court last Monday, in the case of Ogburne vs. Wilson, it was proposed by plaintiff's counsel that the matter be referred to arbitration. The defendant's counsel declined to accede.

Captain R. S. Sellon, of the Bombay Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, Poona Districts, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lahore has been rapidly filling with native dignitaries. The Maharaja of Cashmere arrived on the 7th, and the Maharajas of Puttiala and Nabha, and the Nawab of Bhawulpore, were expected on the same day. Jheend arrived on the 5th. Kuppoorthulla was to follow.

Our Lahore contemporary corrects the statement that Lieutenant Dalzell, lately tried in the Chief Court for causing the death of a mason at Delhi, was fined Rs. 300; he was fined Rs. 10 only, "in consideration of having already generously given Rs. 300 in compensation to the family of the deceased."

Indian Public Opinion reports that the Dera Ismael Khan frontier is again unsettled. There was a gathering of the Waziris near Jetta, about fourteen miles beyond Tonk. As it was suspected that they meant mischief the whole of the Cavalry was ordered out from Dera Ismael Khan, with the 5th Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and half a battery of Artillery. The force left on the 31st January.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Thursday being the last day on which the Great Eastern was to be open, she was crowded with visitors throughout the day. The coaling is now nearly finished, but the ship will not leave before to-morrow afternoon or Monday morning.

Yesterday a *déjeûner* was given on board by Captain Halpin, which was attended by a large number of guests, amongst them being several ladies. The guests assembled at Apollo Bunder at half-past 12 o'clock, when a large troop-service barge, with seats, and tastefully draped with flags, was in waiting for their accommodation; and this barge was towed out to the ship by a Government tug. The guests were received on board by Captain Halpin and Mr. Cruikshank, and soon after going on board an adjournment was made to the grand saloon, where a sumptuous tiffin was served on three parallel tables. After tiffin, a number of toasts were proposed and responded to. The company were then conducted over to the vessel, saw the wonders of the monster ship, and left for the bunder again about 5 o'clock, delighted with their trip. We shall give a report of the speeches in our next issue.

SPORTING.

Friday next, the 18th instant, is fixed as Settling Day for the Bombay Races. The settling will take place at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, at 3 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary W. I. T. C.

12th February 1870.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRIES.—SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

1st Bell at 4 o'clock precisely.

1st	Race	at	4-10 P.M.	4th Race	at	5-10 P.M.
2nd	,,	,,	4-30 ,,	5th	,,	5-30 ,,
3rd	,,	,,	4-50 ,,	6th	,,	5-50 ,,

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Mr. Field's..... b aus g Albourne.
Major Crosbie's .. b aus g Lucifer.

THE WINNERS' HANDICAP.

Major Crosbie's.... g a p Electric.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Nicholas.
Mr. Field's..... b a h Sunbeam.

THE BEATEN PLATE.

Mr. Field's..... b a h The Aga.
Abdool Raymon's... g a h Greyboard.
Major Crosbie's ..... g a h Skylark.

THE HAJEE EBRAHIM JEEJEYKUR'S PURSE.

Ali Asker's....., g a h Grandmaster.
Mr. Field's..... c a c Glencoe.
Major Crosbie's .. g a h Bluebeard.

THE AUCTION STAKES.

Mr. Field's..... b a h The Aga.
Mr. N.'s ..... c aus g. Napier.

THE LADIES' PURSE.

H. H. Aga Khan's. g a h Nicholas.
Mr. Field's..... c a c Glencoe.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Rangoon, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Balmain, Mr Thomson, Mrs Rawlins, Mrs Hooper and two children, Mr and Mrs J Golding, Mr J E Hopkins, Mr S Knott, and Mr and Mrs Coen.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs C H D Connor and infant, Colonel Cookson.

For Suez—Mr Vander Chip, Mr Watts, and Mr Irvin.

For Aden—General Tremenheere.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 8TH FEBRUARY.

Parliament was opened to-day.

The Queen in her speech says:—

"I regret that indisposition has prevented my opening Parliament in person, as I had intended, since the present time is a period of remarkable public interest.

"Friendly sentiments are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and those sentiments I cordially reciprocate. There is a growing disposition to resort to the good offices of allies in cases of international differences, and the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, encourages confidence in the continued maintenance of general tranquility.

The Estimates are in a forward state of preparation, and while framed with a view to efficiency diminished charges will be imposed."

The speech then states that the condition of the Revenue has answered previous expectations. Her Majesty trusts that Parliament will complete the enquiry into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and Municipal elections, and thus prepare the materials for useful and early legislation.

It will be proposed to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of the country, and at the same time calculated to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which, collectively, constitute the great bulk of the people.

"These provisions," continues Her Majesty, "matured by your impartiality and wisdom, will tend to inspire among those persons, with whom such sentiments may still be wanting, that steady confidence in law, and that desire to render assistance in effective administration, which mark my subjects generally, and by thus doing they will participate in consolidating the fabric of the empire."

Her Majesty's speech further announces a comprehensive enlargement of the means of national education, a Bill for defining the status of subjects or citizens of foreign countries, who may desire naturalisation in fulfilment of their engagements towards the United States (sic), and a Bill to enumerate (? elucidate) the questions of religious tests at Oxford, of the rating and transfer of land, and of such others as may demand legislation.

The recent extension of Agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland has filled Her Majesty with painful concern. The executive employed has freely the means at command for the prevention of outrages, and a partial improvement may be observed. But although the number of offences is by no means so great as at some former periods, some persons are indisposed to give credence to the acts of the administration in a manner which is alike remarkable and prejudicial to the removal of existing evils. Her Majesty places reliance mainly in the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in law, yet will not hesitate to recommend the adoption of specia provisions, should such policy appear to be required by the paramount interests of peace and order.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG, 25TH JANUARY.

Exchange on London 6 m's. Bank Bills 4s. 5¼d.
,, ,, India 3 days 222.
Bar Silver 9½ per cent. premium.
Sycee ,, 7½ per cent. ,,
Gold Bars 98 touch 22-90.
,, Leaf 100 ,, 23-30.
Malwa Opium is steady.
Price of old Malwa Opium—Current price 637½
,, New ,, ,, ,, ,, 642½
,, Old ,, ,, Cash ,, 637½
,, New Patna ,, Current ,, 540
,, Old ,, ,, Cash ,, 540
The Cotton Market is firm.

SHANGHAI, 18TH JANUARY.

Exchange on London 6 m.'s sight 6s. 0½d.
,, ,, India 3 days ,, 300.
The Opium Market is dull.
Price of Malwa Opium—Current price $ 500 Tls.
,, Patna ,, ,, ,, $ 380
,, ,, New ,, ,, $ 408

PARSEE WEDDINGS.

"I am never merry when I hear *sile* music."
SHAKESPEARE (a little altered).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Parsees as well as any other people know how "to marry and give in marriage"—no one can deny this. But that there should be no doubt whatever on a point of such vital importance, they take every measure to give due publicity to the fact that they are a marrying and a marriage-making people. Now, Sir, what is their notion of informing the world at large that their son or their daughter—poor *little* dears!—is about to be "spliced?" They go in heavily for illumination; and if they go in for it at the rate they do now for six weeks more you will find the price of gas go up greatly. Next comes feasting—seven days in the week, for an indefinite period. The whole Parsee world is invited to dinner—gentlemen one day, ladies the next. Eating and drinking goes on pretty well day and night. All this is no doubt very laudable and legitimate—for surely if a man does not know what to do with his money and wishes to spend in this insane manner, why, let him—we can't blame him, though we may animadvert on the capricious dealings of Fortune, that showers pagodas on people who don't know the right use of them, whilst the man in want of them is not blessed with an anna! However I don't, as I say, object to this inordinate feeding and illuminating. What I object to is, that you should be made to know, in spite of yourself, that your Parsee neighbour is celebrating his son's wedding, by having the drums of your ears broken entirely by the horrible and "eternal dum dum" of a wretched Portuguese band! For these last four days I have heard nothing—I assure you—but the sound of this execrable band. I hear it now! Music charms the savage breast, but get the most cultivated man within a mile of *this* music and see if you don't make a savage of him. *Ne quid minis.* Now even too much of *good* music is apt to become irksome—what, then, think you is the state of *our* minds, which for the last four days have been treated with the most indifferent music ever human being heard. "From morn till noon, from noon till dewy eve"—and (I may add) from dewy eve till very late at night, you are doomed to give ear to this dreadful advertisement that your neighbour's son is about to be married! It is enough to drive one crazy, and I want to know if there is no remedy against this awful nuisance. One day of it—say two days!—but for five or six days to hear nothing but this frightful thrumming every blessed hour of the day, till one's ears have scarcely the power left of distinguishing one sound from another—till one's head is swimming in a chaos of ideas—it is really a torture, and assuredly calls for legislative interference for the preservation of the peace and quiet of such as are unfortunate enough as to live in the vicinity of a rich Parsee. A man may enjoy himself, I am sure, in a rational manner, may marry his children and fête his friends; but surely no man has any right to break the drums of his neighbour's ears, agonise his senses, and rob him of his peace for a period of five days and more! 'Tis as bad if not worse as having a barrel-organ groaning under your nose, with this great difference though, that you can souse the organ-grinder with a jug of water or give him in charge of the police; whilst in this case you must allow yourself to be patiently tormented and drummed in order that your good neighbour and his friends may make merry! The sooner this barbarous notion of making merry at your next-door neighbour's expense is done away with, the better. The Parsees are an improving race—and 'twont be the least improvement they will make in their manners and customs, when they will be brought to marry their progeny like more civilized nations, and to consider that though bad music does not set *their* teeth on edge, it does their neighbours'.

It is now near 11 P.M. and my poor ears are still ringing with that atrocious band—*que le diable l'emporte!*

Sincerely praying that the neighbouring *Ghebre* has not many more children whose weddings he intends celebrating in this fashion, I will bid you good night.

CIVIS.

P.S.—11 P.M. The band has just concluded "Slap bang" and is going on at a precious rate with the "Burlesque Gallop"!

Malabar Hill, 10th Februa

THE COTTON CROP.

Appended is the weekly report of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company, Limited; dated Bombay, 11th February:—

I now beg to wait upon you with the following reports which have just been received from the cotton districts:—

Hinguneghat.—Messrs. Warwick and Co., in their letter of the 7th instant, write to me as follows—"Since we last wrote, 'Basant' settling day in our bazaar has passed; previously to it, speculators had declared their intention of taking delivery of cotton, knowing the shortness of the crop, consequently prices rose to Rs. 98-8 per bojah at which rates accounts were settled, in most instances however by money payments, greatly to the advantage of the buyer. Arrivals had been large for some days before and still continue, so that there is a tolerably good supply in the market at rates equal to Rs. 325 per candy, a decline of 15 from our former quotation. The lots offering are of very unequal quality, a large proportion of fair cotton being mixed with very inferior staple requiring careful selection and examination in buying. The weather continues fine and the wheat and linseed crops are excellent. The 'Jurree' crop of cotton is also said to be very promising."

Khamgaum, 9th February.—A general impression obtained among growers that Rs. 100 per bojah would be got during the basant delivery, and accordingly the arrivals of cotton during the past week have been greater than during any week this season. The increase of supplies just noticed is not, however, being maintained, and I think there is now little doubt that the crop is altogether much smaller, probably not much more than half that of last year. The quality of arrivals does not improve.

Sheragaum, 9th February.—There has been a slight increase in the supplies here during the past week as also an improvement in the quality, the arrivals however are still far behind those of the corresponding week in last season. Rates have ranged from Rs. 294 to Rs. 312, laid down in Bombay on the usual terms.

Broach, 10th February.—Small quantities of kuppas have now commenced to come into our market, the quality of which is better than could have been expected. And as the weather continues favourable for the ripening of the pods we may expect that the quality of the next pickings will be fully up to the standard of previous years. We have to remark on the total absence of any inclination on the part of buyers to purchase native ginned cotton, the yet unknown terms of the new Cotton Frauds Bill acting as a strong deterrent to both buyers and sellers.

Ahmedabad.—Heavy fogs have prevailed for the last few nights, but we hear of no damage to the crop.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT DELHI.

DELHI, 5TH FEBRUARY.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh arrived punctually at 5 P.M. to-day. Most of the civil and military officers of Delhi and the neighbourhood were in attendance at the E. I. Railway station from 4 P.M.; a guard of honor of the 103rd Royal Bengal Fusiliers (left wing), and an escort of the 8th Bengal cavalry from Meerut were drawn up at the Railway station. The broad road which separates the E. I. Railway station from the Queen's Gardens was lined on either side with an immense concourse of natives (the most orderly creatures in the world I think they are), respectably and even gaily dressed. Their turbans of so many different hues gave the crowd a brilliant appearance in the evening sun, and their quiet respectful demeanour made it not unpleasant to be among them. About fifteen minutes before 5 P.M. "left Ghazeeabad" was telegraphed, and soon the guns on the Selimghur fort were heard booming out a royal salute as the train glided at slackened speed over the Jumna iron bridge. The railway approach to Delhi is very striking, and very superior to that at Agra, where you stop short of the Jumna, the Taj looking very disappointing on your left, and a mean squalid bazaar receives you when you have crossed the antiquated bridge of boats. Here, as you approach the Jumna on a high railway embankment, Delhi forms a fine amphitheatre in front of you, extending for many miles from the white marble dome of Humhioon's Tomb and the ruins of old Delhi on the left, to the interesting and historical rocky ridge which bounds the horizon to the right. All this H. R. H. must have embraced with a glance as he ran into the Selimghur fort and across a corner of the red sand-stone palace of the kings of Delhi. Soon the gaily decorated engine came in sight, and then a well-built young man, sun-browned and sailor-like, dressed in a blue frock-coat and white hat, stept out of the state carriage on to the red-carpeted platform. This was Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., and the idea seemed to strike the large number of civil and military gentlemen on the platform as something rather novel and exciting to see a son of Queen Victoria actually standing there and speaking to some of them, so that a very hearty and simultaneous cheer was the inevitable result

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The S. S. Earl Canning left Bombay on Thursday with details recently brought here by the troopships Jumna and Malabar. There were details, to the number of about 220 men, for Vingoria and Beypore, and the following were the names of the officers:—For Beypore—Major McGuire, 1-1st Foot; Captain and Mrs. Adams, 45th Foot; Captain and Mrs. Saxton, R. A.; Captain Rideout, D Brigade R. H. A.; Lieutenant and Mrs. Nelson, 23rd Brigade R. A.; Lieutenant Walker, A Battery 23rd R. A.; Lieutenant H. M. Campbell, 4-5th R. A.; Ensign Featherstonhough, 3-60th Foot; Staff Apothecary Doran (in medical charge of the troops); Assistant Surgeon Craig. For Vingorla—Captain and Mrs. Budd, R. A., and Assistant Surgeon Moore.

We hear that the 95th Regiment will in a short time move from Mhow and supply detachments for Asseerghur and Poona, the head-quarters of the regiment coming to Bombay.

The 59th Regiment, presently at Poona, will relieve the 95th at Mhow.

The Batteries Nos. 4 and 6 of the 6th Brigade R. A. brought to Bombay some time since for practice, will return to Poona on Monday morning next.

The G Battery, 9th Brigade R. A., at present at Deolalee, will move to Poona as soon as possible.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian Troop-ship Euphrates will, it is expected, arrive at Bombay on the 21st with 33 officers and 800 men of the 1st Battalion 17th Foot for the Bengal Presidency, and 3 officers and 34 men of the 1st Foot, as also 30 officers and 130 men of the 1st Battalion 21st Foot for the Madras Presidency. The following is a list of the officers and their families expected to arrive by the Euphrates:—

1st Battalion 17th Foot.—Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Cobbe, Mrs. Cobbe and two children; Brigadier Lieut. Colonel G. T. Brice; Major W. A. King; Brigade Major D. McPherson; Surgeon W. J. Ingham; Captain S. Bradburne, Mrs. Bradburne and child; Captain and Mrs. Parker; Captains C. McPherson, J. D. Travers and J. Tennyson; Lieutenants A. Strother, H. L. M. Ravenhill, G. S. Maitland, W. Laredale, C. E. G. Burr, M. A. Brock, C. W. Vulliamy, G. L. Field and A. L. Creasy. Ensigns J. F. H. deBurgh, F. G. Lacon, F. G. deBoles, W. C. Wiseman, H. Morris, W. W. Clarke, H. Hay and J. Robson. Paymaster H. Howett and Mrs. Howett; Adjutant R. R. Watson; Quarter-Master H. Fullon, Mrs. Fullon and child; Assistant Surgeon A. Allen, Mrs. Allen and child; and Assistant Surgeon L'Estrange.

Other Officers.—Captain C. G. Grand; Captain L. F. W. Dwyer, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment; Captain and Mrs. C. R. C. Rooke; and Ensigns C. P. Hare, H. W. Goldsworthy and H. J. Meares, of the 1st Battalion 1st Foot; Lieutenant J. S. Johnson, 1st Battalion 14th Foot; Lieutenants C. H. Magne and C. C. Lindsay, Royal Artillery; Veterinary Surgeon P. Moir, R. H. A.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

H.M.'s Indian Troopship Jumna, which will leave Bombay on the 15th instant, will carry 19 officers, 3 officers' wives and 6 children, 208 men, 30 wives and 58 children of the 19th Hussars; 22 officers, 4 officers' wives and 5 children, 523 men, 49 wives and 93 children of the 93rd Highlanders; and 2 officers and 70 men of the 102nd Regiment. These troops all come from Deolalee and will arrive here per rail on the 13th and 14th. A few men will proceed with the Jumna from Bombay, and a few will disembark at Aden.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Septuagesima Sunday, February 13th, 1870.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (first celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion (second celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 20 and 207.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 68, 170, 370.

The offertories to be devoted to the poor and S. P. G.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 203 (Now my tongue the mystery telling), and 164 (We love the place, O God).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 209 ('Tis done, that new and Heavenly birth), 71 (There is a book who runs may read), and 142 part 2 (To thee, O dear, dear country).

Collections at both Services for church expenses.

In the Harbour.

Divine Service will be held to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock, on board the Auckland, by the Rev. Thomas Williams.

CRICKET MATCH.

The return match between the officers of the ships of the East India Squadron still at Bombay and those of the flagship Forte came off on Wednesday last, the result being that the former were victorious by an innings and four runs to spare. The officers of the Forte went to the wickets first but scored only 58, of which 44 runs were made by Lieutenants Reade and Hemming, the latter not out. The opposite side next took the bat and handled the willow in excellent style, Lieut. Carre making 43, Lieut. Loch 25, and Mr. Tregenna 15, whilst the total registered was the tidy round of 108. The Forte's eleven then succeeded but did not equal their score in the first innings, their total being 108 hus leaving the ten of the fleet—for they played one short—victorious by an innings and four runs. The following is the score:—

OFFICERS OF THE "FORTE."			
C Edwards, Esq	b White	l b White	8
W H Buckner, Esq.	b Loch	c and b Loch	0
Mr Lawkins	b Brooke b Loch	b b White	10
R C Lander, Esq.	b White	b Loch	2
Lieut. Reade	b Loch	c Tregenna b Loch	7
S McLean, Esq.	b White	c and b White	0
Lieutenant Hemming	not out	b White	6
T Russell, Esq.	b Brooke b Loch	c Brooke b Loch	2
C H Crews, Esq.	b White	c b White	0
T Guard, Esq	c White b Loch	c b Loch	9
J Cuddy, Esq.	b White	b not out	1
	Byes	3	0
		58	46

OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.		
Lieutenant Walker	run out	1
F R B Stephens, Esq.	c Hawkins, b McLean	4
Lieutenant Loch	b Reade	25
G M Brooke, Esq.	b Reade	10
Lieutenant J B Young	run out	0
Lieutenant F White	b McLean	1
Lieutenant H C Carre	c Lander, b Reade	43
Lieutenant Goodrich	b Reade	1
Lieutenant E G Deedes	c Guard, b Reade	1
R H Tregenna, Esq	not out	15
	Byes	3
	Leg Byes	2
	Wides	1
	No Balls	1
	Total	110

CHARGE OF CUTTING A WOMAN'S NOSE WITH A PENKNIFE.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gopal Narayen, a bricklayer, was charged before Mr. R. H. Showell with voluntarily causing hurt to Cassee, his wife, by cutting her nose with a penknife.

Prosecutrix said—I am a married woman and live with the prisoner in his keeping in his house at Kussar lane. I do not know where my husband is. On last Wednesday week, the 2nd inst., I was in the prisoner's house. I told him I would not live with him as he would not support me. He said "Go to the house of Deo, woman, and there I will support you." I went that day to the house of that woman in Kussar lane. Prisoner went there before me. There he asked me if I would not live with him at his house. I said "How could I live with you as you will not support me.' While I was talking with prisoner, Deo got up and went down, then the prisoner shut the door, gave me a blow on my chest, and knocked me down and sat upon my chest. Then he cut my nose with a penknife I raised a cry when Deo and a Purdesee came running and forced open the door and caught the prisoner. I was bleeding profusely. The clothes on my person were saturated with blood. I then had on the bodice I now wear, which has the blood stains on it.

The landlord and a police sepoy came, and the sepoy took prisoner in charge. The knife now before the Court is the knife that the prisoner cut my nose with. He took it out of his waisteloth to cut my nose. The prisoner pointed the knife out to the sepoy in the corner of the room. He then said, in presence of the sepoy, that when he was released he would cut my nose properly. I was then taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and my nose was sewn up and a plaster put on. I remained in hospital up to four days ago, when I was discharged. I suffered much pain from the cut.

After the examination of several witnesses, the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry until Friday the 18th inst.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—11th February.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Torturing Bullocks.—A cart-driver was charged with torturing his bullocks at Khetwaddy Road, and was fined ten rupees.

Gambling.—A Mahomedan was charged with being found gaming in a public place, and was fined three rupees; and another Mahomedan, who is known to be a gambler, was sent to jail for seven days.—Three Musselmans were each fined two rupees for a similar offence.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Ninth Day: Friday, 11th February.

Sentence for Rape.—Abdoola Bukoo, a lad who had, on the first day of the sessions, been sentenced to imprisonment for three years on pleading guilty to a charge of rape, with consent, on a girl under ten years of age, was recalled at the opening of the Court.

His Lordship said that he on reconsideration thought the sentence was too severe, but if ever the prisoner was brought up again for a similar offence he would be liable to be flogged. The sentence now would be one of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

The prisoner gave his Lordship a big salaam ere he was removed.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Hurryvulub Narrotumdass was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust whilst a Mehta in the service of Abba Thara.

Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Barton for the defence.

The circumstances briefly were that the prosecutor was a Memon merchant and prisoner was in his service as mehta. The prosecutor could not boast of much education and so the prisoner was left with the entire charge of the books and money. Latterly he absconded and on the examination of the books it was found that upwards of Rs. 5,000 had been left unaccounted for. The learned counsel for the defence held that the case was very foggy and that the jury could not convict the prisoner.

His Lordship summed up at some length remarking that the jury were not to come to a verdict on the speeches of counsel or the summing up of judge but on their opinion of the evidence. He gave them the benefit of his experience in order that they might appreciate the value of the evidence, and to show them that the atmosphere was as clear as it generally was in Bombay except during the monsoon. If they could see any fog it was more then he could; the case could be clearly seen save by those who did not wish to see it and the jury well knew that there were none so blind as those who would not see.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and

His Lordship in passing sentence said—Hurryvulub Narrotumdass, you have been convicted, after the most careful examination and on the clearest possible evidence, of a series of acts of criminal breach of trust as a clerk. You basely took advantage of the ignorance of your employer to defraud him of upwards of Rs. 5,000. On each of the five charges you are liable to be imprisoned for seven years or transported, and if so minded I could make the imprisonment on each commence on the expiration of the other, so that in point of fact you are liable now to be rigorously imprisoned for 35 years. I think justice will be satisfied if I pass a very much lighter sentence and I sentence you to rigorous imprisonment for a period of three years, and you may think yourself lucky you have got off so cheap.

Theft and Receiving.—Two Mahomedans were placed at the bar on a charge of theft. The first prisoner, Hoossain, pleaded guilty of theft and also admitted a previous conviction. The second, Mahomed, denied the charge, but the jury found him guilty of receiving stolen property. His Lordship in passing sentence on Hoossain said he observed from the calendar that he was stated to be fifty years of age. Had he not been so old he would have been flogged, but the sentence would be one of rigorous imprisonment for three years. The second prisoner was sentenced to receive 40 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails.

The Sessions were then adjourned till next morning, when only one case has to be disposed of besides the Jacobabad case, for wich Monday has been fixed.

[The noise at some times to-day was again quite perplexing, but an incident occurred which will perhaps be better than two tellings. The Deputy Sheriff placed two individuals—named Damadass Moorlidhur and Hussum Moosia—before the Judge, on a charge of making a noise in the space outside the court room and behind the bench. His Lordship ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each for their contempt of court and that in the event of non-payment the men should be brought before him again at the rising of the court. The fines were paid.]

JOKES ABOUT THE DUKE.

The late Agra "special" of our Calcutta contemporary the *Daily Examiner*, dating a letter from Lucknow, rather compliments the display of fireworks at the Taj fête. But we do not notice his letter for that. He alludes to a "bit of reliable gup," to the effect that His Royal Highness had said that he had enjoyed himself immensely in Calcutta, but that "the people there were terribly—no, infernally—stuckup." We must contradict this. H. R. H. we beg to observe never shivers his timbers or swears by a marling spike, but he did say, "there is more ceremony and formality in Calcutta than even at St. James's." There was rather a good story going the rounds here during his stay. He enquired whether Agra had a lunatic asylum. On being informed that such an institution would be of no utility in the place, he devoutly thanked heaven, observing that wherever there was one they invariably took him there, and he always found the word welcome in large letters over the entrance. Another is told. On the occasion of Sir Seymour Blanc's tent taking fire, H. R. H.'s servant, a negro, suddenly awakened from sleep, rushed into his master's tent, seized him by the waist and roared out, "O, great King, the ship's on fire," and it was with much difficulty he could be persuaded to relinquish his hold and his intention of jumping overboard before the magazine blew up. We do not make ourselves responsible for these *on dits*.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MAJOR ROSS'S INVENTION.

We learn that the Supreme Government has requested Major W. A. Ross to proceed to Calcutta at the expense of the state, to experiment upon the protection afforded to metal against *sea* water by his newly-invented composition. The question has been in a measure already decided in favour of the composition, Major Ross having had several "Rossised" steel, iron and brass articles steeping for some time in a strong solution, changed daily, of Tidman's sea salt, without injury, while uncoated pieces of similar metal in the same solution have become corroded to a degree and nearly eaten through.

The effect of the composition upon brass and yellow metal is most extraordinary. Brass or bronze immediately takes the colour and appearance of *copper*, and on a piece of brass half covered and exposed to salt solution the yellow or brass part is green with verdigris, the copper colored part perfectly free; and the surface of the metal is harder than it was before. "Rossised" brass or yellow-metal (yellow no longer) will form an admirable sheathing for ships. It is very easily and rapidly applied, and the inventor proposes, we learn, to have the sheathing of the Galatea treated in this way before she leaves Calcutta. He proposes to apply it to the new bronze guns also, by which their appearance will be improved and their metal protected.

We can speak from experience of the protection afforded to steel-pens by the composition. They become absolutely incorrodible, and approach the everlasting. Gillott and Co. probably will not approve of the invention. But it is not so much to the "saving" of pens, as to the smoothness with which they run that we look.—*Delhi Gazette.*

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

Second Day, Tuesday, 8th February 1870.

First Race.—Kajah Abdool Gunny Meah's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all Arabs. R. C. and a distance Weight for age. Maidens allowed 10lbs.; on the day of the race 1 stone. Three horses on separate interests to start, or Plate withheld, and the winner of the Derby of the year to carry 5lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 80 on the 1st September; Rs. 160 on 1st December; and Rs. 320 on 1st January, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. W. W.'s Growler	1
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star	2
Mr. Bremen's Highlander	3

There was an objection raised against Growler having cannoned against Rising Star, but which has not been decided.

Second Race.—The Trades' Plate, value Rs. 1,600, presented by the Tradesmen of Calcutta. Handicap for all horses. 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 100 on 1st November; Rs. 250 on 1st December, when the race will close. Handicap to be declared 9th January, and acceptances on 20th January. An additional Rs. 80 for all horses accepting the handicap. Winners of any handicap after declaration of weights to carry 5lbs. extra.

Mr. W. W.'s Longden	1
Mr. W. W.'s Rocket	2
Mr. Bremen's Detrimental	3

Time.—3 mins. 44 secs.

Third Race.—The Club's Cup. Handicap for all horses. 1 mile. To close and name the day before the meeting. Handicap to be declared the day before the race. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. Entrance Rs. 100. P. P.

Mr. W. W.'s Bellona	1
——'s Orion	2
——'s Pilgrim	3

Time.—1 min. 54 secs.

Fourth Race.—The Lottery Cup, value 50 G. Ms. Presented by the winner of 1st prize in Derby Lottery. Handicap for all Arabs and Country-breds. 1¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 100, 80 forfeit. To close and name the 1st of December. Handicap 9th January; acceptances the 20th.

Mr. Raphael's Volano	1
Mr. Ferris's Shamrock	2

—*Pioneer.*

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST IN THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

In the Criminal Sessions on Thursday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury, Janardhun Bhasker was charged with dishonestly misappropriating Rs. 5,173 entrusted to him as a clerk of the Administrator General, or, with committing criminal breach of trust of that amount and converting it to his own use on 2nd November 1866.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, Dr. Barton for the defence.

Mr. Macpherson in opening the case for the prosecution said that in November 1866 prisoner was a clerk or cashier in the office of the Accountant General Bombay, in receipt of a salary of Rs. 85 a month. It was his duty, among other things to receive money from the Accountant Genera and take it to the Bank, and also to receive from the Bank monies necessary for the office and take them to the Accountant General, and then he was bound at the close of the day to pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Accountant General any sums he had received that day, and he was also required to enter them in a rough office cash book that was under his immediate control to the credit of such estates as they belonged to, the Accountant General of course having charge of a number of estates. It appeared, then, that on the 2nd November 1866 Mr. C. Peile, who was at that time acting as Accountant General during Mr. Loudon's leave of absence, gave the prisoner Rs. 8,000 in cash to be paid into the Bank to the credit of the Accountant General's account and that on the same day an order for Rs. 5,173 was received by the prisoner as cashier of the Accountant General from the Presidency Military Paymaster. This aggregate of Rs. 13,173 should have been paid by the prisoner into the Bank of Bombay in the course of the day and it ought to have been entered in his rough cash book to the creditof the different estates to which the money belonged; but of that sum of Rs. 13,173 on that day they found that only the sum of Rs. 8,000 was paid into the Bank to the credit of the Accountant General, thus leaving the equivalent of the amount of the order unaccounted for. The officials of the Bank would show from their books that on that day the order of Rs. 5,173-14 was cashed in this way,—a money order was given for Rs. 5,000, notes for Rs. 170 and cash for Rs. 3-14, and they would find that the sum of Rs. 8,000 paid into the Bank was composed of this order for Rs. 5,000 and currency notes for Rs. 3,000. The theory of the prosecution, therefore, was that out of the Rs. 8,000 in currency notes given by Mr. Peile to the prisoner to be paid into the Bank, the sum of Rs. 5,000 had been made away with and that in order to put himself straight with Mr. Peile the prisoner paid Rs. 3,000 out of the notes received from that gentleman and Rs. 5,000 out of the order; and as there were no entries of the Rs. 5,173 prisoner was charged with dishonest misappropriation and breach of trust of Rs. 5,000 of the Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 173 of the Rs. 5,173. He did not intend to go into the Accountant General's book, but it appeared that at subsequent dates and in an irregular manner, portions of this sum were credited to the different estates. Some portion of the money had thus been made good but that made no difference as to the offence with which the prisoner was charged, for if the jury believed that the prisoner, being bound to account for the money, did not do so on the day he received it or on the day following, then that constituted misappropriation within the meaning of the section, no matter though the money was partly made up at subsequent dates as it had been by entries of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 170 and Rs. 3-5. There was a separate sum of Rs. 513-14 which had never been accounted for at all, and they were also of course bound to convict him of having misappropriated that, if they believed that he improperly withheld that from the accounts. At the time these alleged offences were committed Mr. Loudon was not in Bombay, and Mr. Peile was acting for him, so that he would first call the latter gentleman who would state that he paid over the sum of Rs. 8,000 in currency notes and that at about the same time he had given an order to the prisoner to draw which he supposed was the order for Rs. 5,173 from the Paymaster's office. The money paid and received at the Bank was not received by the prisoner himself but by the shroff Cassidass Bhaidass who at this distance of time could not say from whom he got it or to whom he paid it, but he would state it was the prisoner's duty to give and receive that money, and it would be for the jury to say whether the prisoner withheld it in 1866. There was a clear deficit of Rs. 513-4. These different sums, which came into the hands of the prisoner, belonged to several estates of deceased officers and all of them were subsequently made good except one of Rs. 513 belonging to the estate of Colonel Trower; and the prosecution suggested that a good reason for making good these sums was that otherwise detection would have been a matter of necessity. However the subsequent making good was no answer to the present charges.

Mr. Peile, Mr. Loudon, and a number of clerks were then examined. Their evidence was of considerable length, but the points of the defence will be seen from the address for the defence and the summing up.

Dr. Barton in addressing the jury said they had seen that the whole of these alleged defalcations had dwindled down to the sum of Rs. 500 and that the whole of this case was clouded, unsatisfactory and straitened. They would also see that not only was it necessary for the prosecution to prove to show that there had been embezzlements at all in this office but then came the question—which had been attempted in a very clever way to be completely slurred over in this case—were they satisfied on the flimsy evidence that had been adduced before them that day that the prisoner at the bar had been guilty of participation in either of the charges. They had so unsatisfactory testimony that were it not that his lordship would have to make some remarks to them when he was charging them, he should be content to leave this case in their hands without addressing them at all, for never did he feel more confident of a favourable verdict than he did in this case;—and he would tell them why. They found in this office of the Administrator General a father and two sons; Bhasker was the father, Janardhun was the prisoner and the other son was named Ballajee. They found the father at the head of those two sons—they were clerks in the office—they found him a trusted and old servant in that office against whom there was now a warrant issued on an application from that office and they found that every one of this family had been suspected. One son had undergone an investigation in the police office and been discharged, and how or by what means they got this man here to-day, for as far as he could recollect the evidence in both cases was the same. Now they had seen this Janardhun the prisoner at the bar had been completely under his father's control, and the first item in his cash book was one of Rs. 10,000 the proceeds of the sale of Dr. Don's Bank of Bombay shares. It was unnecessary to say that the person in whose hands was the receiving of money for the sale of such shares was Bhaskerjee, the man against whom the warrant was issued and who was "out of Bombay"—he would not use a stronger phrase than that, and if they might draw an inference—for it was not proper to speak ill either of the dead or of the absent—they might draw the inference that if Bhaskerjee had brought proper on the day of the payment of that Rs. 10,000 nothing was easier in the world than to give Janardhun Rs. 3,000 out of that to take to the Bank and himself put the rest in his pocket. Might he ask why the prosecution had tried to charge this man with the receipt of the money? No one had proved he got a farthing of it; the money went into the hands of Bhaskerjee, he gave Janardhun the Rs. 3,000 and he paid that into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Accountant General. The prosecution was drawing one inference, he was drawing the opposite; he said Bhaskerjee was the robber, they said Janardhun was. The difference was that the prosecution laid it on Janardhun because he was there, whilst he laid it on Bhaskerjee who had had this young man under his control and could do what he liked with the money. The prosecution had not tried to prove one overt act against his client, they had based their case on facts which might have been innocent and he held the more probable story was that Bhaskerjee had stuck to the money and given Janardhun the balance to pay to the Bank. He found from the evidence that from October 1867 until 1868 this young man was away from the office sick and yet they found the whole of the entries in the rough cash-book for that time were made in his handwriting. That told one of two things that, either there was in that office somebody's handwriting so like the prisoner's that they could not be distinguished, or, that the father told the son and when the latter returned to the office he filled up his book from the small memoranda which he had not been allowed to show the jury. Then they found that the entries on the counterfoils in the ledger not for the purposes of robbery but of adding in to the credit side, were by the prisoner—and Mr. Loudon had told them that though in the police office he said the entries there were in Ballajee's handwriting, so excessively alike was the handwriting of the two brothers that he had been mistaken, the entries were by Janardhun. Now when they were asked to find a man guilty, evidence of that kind would not do. One of the charges was that Janardhun had purloined Rs. 513 of the proceeds of the order got from the Paymaster, but they found that whatever was under his charge he did regularly. He forgot about the Rs. 513 and could not account for that now; but surely if he had been to embezzle any he would have taken the whole sum—men did not take small sums like Rs. 513 when they were able to play the big game. His theory was that Janardhun got Rs. 3,000 from his father to make up the Rs. 8,000 with the order. Mr. Peile said that in the ordinary course of business he gave Rs. 8,000 to the prisoner. But Mr. Peile spoke evidently from his books only, and with the greatest respect for Mr. Peile, for the firm to which he belonged and for the very high opinion all held for them and their honour, he must say that when Mr. Peile went into the witness box in a criminal court he must speak as strictly as the meanest coolie, and the jury were not to take for granted that what he said must be so. But Mr. Peile told them nothing, he only "supposed"—he "supposed he gave instructions" and perhaps he gave the money to a peon. "From this book I perceive," said Mr. Peile,—and then "this book" was lodged in evidence against the prisoner. But he had not signed it, he did not acknowledge it; and how in the name of Goodness could they make out a charge against a man on such evidence as that. Mr Loudon told them the proceeds of Government securities would come into the hands of Bhaskerjee—that has a fair and open statement—and he also admitted he had been mistaken as to the handwriting of the brothers, and there was no evidence save the admissions of the defence. They all knew how business was conducted in offices in Bombay—there was always a trusted head clerk, he had one himself. Two-thirds of the public work was conducted by natives and there would be defalcations among them as among other people. And in this case the money might have been mislaid or taken by the head clerk or lost by the shroff—the want of an account of the money was no proof of embezzlement nor was there any evidence that the prisoner had got it. He would boldly assert the evidence was weak, foggy imperfect, and strained in an attempt to convict the accused; the prosecution had left no stone unturned—they were quite right in that, he never did himself, "Do your best to do that to which you put your hand" was his rule through life. And now he left the rest to them, sincerely trusting that though his lordship as judge had of course the last words, they would not altogether forget the argument they had just heard—that no matter how able and eloquent the charge might be they would not forget his argument however humble and effete it might be; and with this he left the case in their hands in the firm conviction that his client would not suffer.

The Judge then summed up and after explaining the charges, remarked that he did see that the evidence was weak, or strained, or foggy. It had been alleged that the father, and not the son, was the culprit, but they might think that that was not so as the father did not intercept the money on its way to the Bank, but that the son had got the Rs. 8,000 from Mr. Peile and the Rs. 5,173 by the order from the Presidency Paymaster—an order payable only to Janardhun and signed by some one who wrote such an abominable hand that it was impossible to know what it meant; he could not read it, he thought it meant one thing and one of the witnesses thought it meant something else,—and had not accounted for it at the proper time but had entered the sums to the estates of Lieut. Cotgrave, Mr. Catesby and Major Soppet in an irregular money and had kept Rs. 513 of it altogether so that the estate of Colonel Troward had been defrauded to that extent and the Accountant General had been obliged to pay it out of his own pocket. The learned judge then explained the evidence at length, showing that the father could not have intercepted the money but that the prisoner must have got it and had not entered it in his book at the time. After doing so he said he thought he had, though he did not profess to be quick at figures any more than the learned counsel who last addressed them, laid the case plainly before them clear of any technicalities, clouds, or mist. The learned counsel for the defence had said his case was all the same as that of the prosecution, but he did not see how that could be made out, for clearly there was a sum of Rs. 5,173 paid out of the Administrator General's office on 2nd November and none of that was credited in the Bank or in the prisoner's books till the 22nd November, then it was credited in driblets up till April of the following year and ultimately Rs. 513 was left altogether unaccounted for. It appeared to him impossible there could be a clearer light of the facts were looked to in a clear and consecutive manner. He did not see how they could consider the father was implicated by the evidence for all he did was to keep a fair cash book copied from the prisoner's rough cash book. Bhaskerjee seemed to have paid over the proceeds of the shares, and for anything he did the money was not stopped in its transit to the Bank though the Rs. 5,000 was stopped in a clever and adroit manner by tanardhun, and he did not see how the jury could give weight to the suggestion of the learned counsel that the father and not the son was culprit nor could he see how Bhaskerjee could have participated in the frauds. As to the Rs. 517 there could be no doubt whatever; and as to the suggestion that the shroff might have lost the money, such a single question as to that had been put to the shroff.

The charge to the jury lasted an hour and they then, at six o'clock, retired to consider their verdict. After half an hour of an adjournment they returned into Court and gave a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of criminal breach of trust.

His Lordship in passing sentence said the prisoner had been convicted upon very clear evidence of criminal breach of trust, in respect of monies entrusted to him as a clerk,—an offence the maximum punishment for which was for a term which might extend over seven years, and he considered a responsible position in the office of the Administrator General, the duties were not very difficult and only required honesty and care in their performance. The actual amount which had been abstracted and not accounted for was Rs. 513, but there could be no doubt upon the evidence, as Mr. Peile stated, that the Rs. 5,173 ought to have come into his hands, and never did. Prisoner had now forfeited his character for honesty and integrity; and his Lordship did not think he would be justified in passing a less sentence than that of rigorous imprisonment for the term of one year.

The Sessions were then adjourned.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Lord Houghton, who had represented the Royal Geographical Society at the ceremonies in Egypt, delivered an address before the members of the society on Jan. 10. After the address,

Sir F. Arrow, as a practical seaman said he saw no difficulty in the way of maintaining the canal in such a manner as that it would be available for large ships He believed that it would be of great advantage to the commerce of the world that there was a bright future in store for it, and that though our *entrepot* trade might be damaged by it we should reap more than a counteracting advantage in an increase of our larger trade.

Sir Bartle Frere had been at one time somewhat sceptical about the canal; but, after a careful examination of it, he now believed that its commercial advantages would be considerable to this and other countries. It would save the necessity of transhipment, which in brittle articles and in heavy cargo was a very important matter. In reference to the opposition of Lord Palmerston, he believed it was based quite as much on that distinguished man's antipathy to slavery in any form as it was on the territorial question to which the noble lord (Lord Houghton) had alluded. It had been proposed, as one of the conditions on which the Suez company was to take the project up, that the work was to be executed by means of "free labour." Under such a system the poor fellahs would have been obliged to work for a small ration of food. Lord Palmerston bore in mind the loss of health and life occasioned to poor Egyptians who had laboured on similar terms, and he felt that no undertaking should be carried out in that way. Only two years ago M. Lesseps said to him that he owed the success of his canal to his not having had labourers of that sort, because he had turned his attention to the mechanical contrivances used for dredging on the Thames and the Clyde, and the result was that the work had been done in half the time and at half the expense that would have been necessary if the dredging had been done by the manual labour of fellahs.

Mr. Fowler said that the dredges used in the construction of the canal were of a new description. They were wonderful mechanical contrivances, and but for them the canal would not have been finished now. They were not the contrivance of M. Lesseps, who was not an engineer, but of one of the contractors, a distinguished engineer, who had got his technical education in France and his practical education in this country. Your principal point of difficulty had been stated by persons who had doubts as to whether the canal could be maintained in an efficient state. First, the entrance of Port Said; secondly, the supposed falling of the sands into the canal; thirdly, the washing away of the slopes; and, fourthly, the great evaporation caused by the vast expanse of the Bitter Lakes. He had stated his opinion on some of those points in a letter which he wrote to *The Times* about a year ago; but, as to the sands, he would observe that a long a large portion of the canal the water of lakes interposed between the Canal and the Desert. Throughout that portion the sands would not operate on the canal. Indeed, the portion of the latter on which the sands would operate was very short. He therefore regarded the deposit of falling sand as one of the least of the perils to which the canal would be liable. His conviction was that the canal would be used largely for the commerce between England and India, and between France and India.

Some other gentlemen having made a few remarks on the subject, thanks were presented to Lord Houghton for his address; and some other business having been transacted the meeting adjourned.

BARON HAUSSMANN'S FORTUNE.

"Do you wish to know the amount of the Baron's fabulous wealth? The best part of it lies in the revenues of the Baroness, estimated at 50,000f. a year. Add to that the annual senatorial dotation of 30,000f., and you will have a total of 80,000f. You will scarcely believe me when I say that the Baron retires with only 20,000f. Rente of his own; and yet nothing is more exact. But how many others, in his place, would not have extended and embellished the capital without following the rather too crooked ways of Superintendent Fouquet? Should we have long to seek for them in the history of our most immediate contemporaries? Baron Haussmann possesses at Nice the Villa of Montboron, the maintenance of which is costly. He is also proprietor of the domain of Cestas, in the Gironde, which he has converted, at great expense, into a princely residence. The architect charged with the works of reparation and embellishment shared the common error of his employer's wealth. He counted on an immense fortune being in the Prefect's possession, and spared no outlay to render Cestas worthy of so opulent a nobleman. Then came in the bills, which reached a figure that caused a terrible outcry at the Prefecture. 'Quick, quick,' said the Baron to M. Alphand; 'let me have these bills reduced. The total is altogether exaggerated, and I can't be treated for so much like a millionaire.' M. Alphand set off to Cestas, and the accounts were taxed, but still reached a very large sum. A few months elapsed, and no payment came. One morning Baron Haussmann received the visit of a gentleman in black, with a white cravat, who told him, with all the respect due to a man of his eminence, that if the sum was not liquidated within a short delay he should be obliged to lay an embargo on the prefectorial salary. The Baron then entered into arrangements, fixed certain periods, and paid the demands regularly at the times agreed upon."—*Gaulois.*

The "monster onion" appears to be the American penny-a-liner's equivalent for the "monster gooseberry" of the English fraternity. Thus, the *New York Herald* devotes a paragraph to the amplitude of half a peck of those tearful roots from Texas, "which, in number, amounted only to two," each of them measuring twenty inches in circumference. It is surprising that the paragraphist did not add, "No married lady should be without one." Were Texas onions known in the days of Niobe?

Story of a Box of Toys.—A pretty little story comes from Berlin. In the Industrial Exhibition in Wittenberg there was a box of soldiers which excited the envy of every little boy who saw it. This ultimately came into the possession of the Queen of Prussia. One little fellow, however, about eight years of age, had quite lost his heart to the gandily-painted soldiers, and he began to wonder whether he could not even yet secure them. The Queen's grandchildren, he argued, could not possibly stand in need of an addition to their stores of toys, and who could say but the good Queen might let him have the treasure if he were to ask for it? Naturally, his parents did not take quite the same view of the matter, but he was not to be daunted by this. He went off secretly to his room and wrote a letter to Her Majesty in which he expressed the desire of his heart, beginning "My dear lady Queen," and writing on the outside, "To the Queen of Prussia in Berlin." In due time the letter reached its destination, and Her Majesty was so pleased with the simplicity of her youthful correspondent that she at once caused the envied box to be packed up and sent to his address, accompanying it with an expression of her hearty good wishes. The letter is kept by the Queen as a curiosity.

A SELF-ACTING BRAKE.

A very simple and at the same time highly ingenious invention, in the shape of a self-acting brake, has been patented by Messrs. Parry & M'Hardy, and is to be seen at Messrs. Shields & M'Donald's coach factory, Edinburgh. It is so simple that, as with most valuable inventions, one wonders it has never been thought of before. In the case of a pair horse vehicle, the pole pieces are attached to a short-linked chain, which, passing round a pulley at the point of the pole, is connected with the levers of the drag by means of a small rod and a second length of chain, which passes through a sheath block under the perch bolt, thus admitting of the turning of the front wheels of the carriage. The moment the horses have the slightest weight upon their necks the chain is tightened, and the drag is applied to the wheels with greater or less force, in proportion to the construction of the levers and the pressure forward. When the pressure ceases a spring removes the brake, and, keeping a constant strain upon it, prevents any disagreeable rattle. For single horse carriages the shafts are raised two or three inches, and attached to a scroll-axle working in the ordinary shaft fastenings, and acting upon the drag as in the double harness. Should there arise any necessity for backing the vehicle, the drag can be instantly put out of gear by the driver. In two-wheeled vehicles, the breeching is connected by means of small pulleys under the shafts. It is not easy to see how the simplicity of the arrangement can be exceeded. It is said to be no more costly than the present hand brake; and the latter can readily have the self-acting movement added.—*Scotsman.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN AMERICA.

Whatever else New York legislators may be, they certainly cannot be accused of want of gallantry, if the *New York Tribune* correctly reports the laws of the State. That unpolite journal, not content with disputing the justice of the complaints made by the lady agitators for women's rights, publishes a brief summary of the laws of the State relating to women to show that those complaints are unfounded. From this summary it appears that women are legally capable of marrying and of making a will two years earlier than men; and that sisters and brothers share alike in the estate of an intestate parent. If a woman marries, the enjoyment of her property is secured to her, free from her husband's control. Her earnings, also, are absolutely her own. Her husband is bound to support her, no matter whether she has money or not; she need not employ a penny of her money on her own support, but may even run him in debt for that purpose, if he does not provide adequately for her wants. On the other hand, she cannot be required to contribute in any way to her husband's support, even to pay the cost of keeping him in the county poorhouse. Her consent is necessary to the sale of any land her husband may purchase to extinguish her dower right; but if she has land she may sell it without her husband's consent, so her husband cannot deprive her after his death of a life-interest in one-third of all his lands, but she can cut him off without an inch of her land or a cent of her money. Again, a married woman cannot be imprisoned in any civil suit for any cause whatever. If she commits an assault, or destroys or appropriates her neighbour's property, her unlucky hus

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, 8TH JANUARY.

TRAUFMAN has already gone, not yet out to execution but, out of mind, and a new Ministry has come in. Alas Traupman! *Vire* Emile Ollivier! "Gentlemen," said the Emperor to some persons around him on Monday last, "I have just given you what France has never seen before—a peaceful Revolution" His Majesty spoke truly, and from the 3rd of this month he may be said to have retired from business, though he may linger in the counting-house until the new firm is broken into harness and may not for another year or two enjoy that pleasing delusion of being everything by name but nothing in nature of fact which is implanted in the mind of our own gracious reigning, not governing, Sovereign Queen Victoria—God bless her! And who brought all this about? The country of course, the public opinion of France. But then public opinion on these grave occasions always has its embodiment in one individual. The man of the moment in France is Emile Ollivier. There is not a capital on the continent in which this name is not this week the general theme of conversation. He heads the first constitutional Government France has had for eighteen long years. He may be said to be the first prime minister (in our English acceptation of the term), which this great country has had for two-and-twenty years. The mitred Fathers assembled in the Council Hall of Saint Peter's tremble as they ask their French brother prelates what are the supposed views of Emile Ollivier. Bismark in Berlin is studying every speech Emile Ollivier has ever spoken on foreign affairs. On the Danube, the Austrian and the Turk, who have been playing a close little game together, demand in whispers the an tecedents of this formidable Emile Ollivier. And even in secure and sea-surrounded England, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright turn over reports of old French debates in order to catch a sentence or a stray word of Emile Ollivier's opinions on free trade and the international treaty of commerce. That man of present eminent position should everywhere be known and, of course, I daresay all the English papers will take you out a dry biography of the leading personage of France. They will tell you how he comes from Saint Tropez and that he is son of the eccentric republican, Demosthenes Ollivier; how he served as commissary in the South of the Republican Government of 1848; how he subsequently became one of the members for Paris and in the first Parliament of the second empire formed one of the celebrated opposition of five courageous representatives, almost sworn to undying strife against the author of the coup d'état; how with time his views softened down and he began to think of things rather than persons, to fear dynastic revolutions, and to believe, if freedom of Government, democratically constitutional, could be obtained, that it little mattered whether a Bonaparte, an Orleans-Bourbon or a President sat on the show-chain of State; how, when the last election produced a great body of sensible medium-sided members he organized a *tiers party* with unheard-of efforts and address; and how, by not seizing the baits early thrown out to him by Rouher, by de Forcade la Roquette, by the wily Emperor himself, he became thorough master of the occasion and had finally to be taken on his own terms. You will also probably have heard of his difficulties at the last moment—but, here it may be as well briefly to describe the state of parties in the present Chamber of Representatives. There are four parties—the old Right, being the Reactionaries and out-and-out Imperialists. The Left, amongst which sit about thirty of the cleverest men in the House headed by Jules Favre and advised by Thiers, but being a fractional part of the future rather than the present, uncompromising and irreconcilable. Between these two extremes sits a double Centre, the Right Centre composed of about 120 calm-judging, rather timidly liberal members of whom Emile Ollivier has been the acknowledged leader; and the Left Centre comprising over 40 advanced, but dynastic liberals under the lead of M.M. Napoleon Daru and Buffet. The extreme Right, a failing Party, is still respectable by numbers and may count at least 100 on a division, but the time-servers amongst them will now prostrate themselves before the rising sun, and at least thirty of them are expected to go, to swell the number of Ollivier's majority. That gentleman desired to approach the Left rather than the Right, but the Emperor still hesitating made it at first a point that in the constitution of a Cabinet he should seek his majority from the Right Centre aided by the Right. He was non empowered to offer to the Left Centre the terms they required, and, therefore, on the last day of the old year M. Ollivier, with some misgivings, laid a list before His Majesty, composed of several numbers of the old Cabinet, the new blood coming altogether from the men of the Right Centre. But the idea of admitting Ollivier to power at all was gall and worm-wood to M. Rouher, who had still pacific the ear of the Emperor, and M. Magne, the Finance Minister, is said to have had hopes of obtaining orders to form a Cabinet himself if Ollivier failed. The last named gentleman at the latest moment was near upsetting the new Cabinet coach. On Sunday (Jan. 2) he wrote to M. Ollivier to say he feared his Government would not be stable unless some of the leading members of the Left Centre were prevailed upon to exchange their minds and join it. One would have supposed this to be the last thought of the Conservative Finance Minister. But by an unprecedented piece of luck, at the very moment when Ollivier was reading this treacherous letter to Prince Napoleon at the Palais Royal, a friend of M. Buffet's entered in all haste to tell him that if not too late the Left-Centre would adhere to him. They made, however, one condition, from which nothing would induce them to swerve, that Mr. Magne should not have a place in the new Cabinet. He, strange to say, would not sit *without them*, they would not sit *with him*. It precisely suited M. Ollivier. He wrote a cold letter to M. Magne to tell him he had followed his advice and obtained the adhesion of the Left Centre, and also mentioned their conditions. Nothing remained for Magne but to remain out of the Ministry, complacently remarking that the consequence would be a fall on the Bourse of three per cent. next day. Clever men deceive themselves sometimes. The actual consequence was a rise of one per cent. But this is all political, and Gossip chiefly wished to take you to No. 29, Rue Saint Guillaume, and show you the man, not the statesman. Lodgings in that house have been long occupied by the present prime minister of France. He lives on the first floor, paying about £100 a year for his apartments, a miserable outlay for chamber-room in Paris. It is there I have just had the honour of meeting Emile Ollivier, being announced by his only servant, Augustine—a maid-servant and the only one for the present greatest man in France. Augustine is cook, chamber-maid and sometimes even secretary; nor is she without a dash of politics. One day a Deputy of the late Government side called to see M. Ollivier. "He's out," said Augustine. "But—just take up this card—he'll see *me*." "I tell you, Sir, he's out," again replied the maid of all work, and drawing herself up proudly she added,—"We're not accustomed to false doors at our side of the house!" Passing the entrance passage and noting Lehmann's portrait of Liszt hanging on the wall, we go into a couple of rooms to the small study of the statesman. The walls are hung with portraits of the [illegible] of all times most admired by M. Ollivier, Mirabeau, Descartes, Pascal, Beethoven, stare at you from the canvass, with a few [illegible] I cannot recollect—aye, there are two others [illegible] which, by contrast, outdo them all, Christ, Saviour, and Death, the Hungarian patriot. The bust of a beautiful child is on the mantelpiece on which the softened eyes, sometimes raised from the desk, dwell with fond affection. It is the resemblance in marble of the little Daniel Ollivier, a boy of seven and the only son of the Minister by his first wife, Blandine, the graceful daughter of Lizst, the musical artist and composer. The child always remains at Saint Tropez with old Demosthenes, his republican grand-father. I may mention, in passing, that M. Ollivier married again last year a very charming person, Mademoiselle Gravier, daughter of a wealthy Pondicherry merchant. But the man himself is before us, he stands up and walks, and it is thus I prefer to sketch him. Rather tall and rather slight, Emile Ollivier, whether from nature or from the slovenly way he wears his clothes, appears as ill built a gentleman as one could see. He has the very look of a seedy Professor, and walks with the shuffling gait and chilled appearance so peculiar to the Dominies of France. His head is a fine one, and the hair, despite its careless arrangement, gives glimpses of a noble forehead. I do not know that I could tell you the colour of Emile Ollivier's eyes. They are ever shaded with large, ungraceful, dark spectacles. But through the glasses, when his conversation becomes animated, one perceives the penetrating flashes so peculiar to the animated glances of our own late Lord Derby. The nose is not a dignified one, and from beneath it is suspended an upper lip of unusual length jutting out over the under in that manner so peculiar to very near-sighted people. The under-face is firm and square. In seeing the awkward walk, in noting the almost ungraceful and shy manner, one would say Ollivier was probably a clever book-worm but full of diffidence and not in the least a man of the world. The impression would be erroneous. In France there is not a man more self-confident, more thoroughly believing in his own ability and in his own star. He knows everything. He has read everything. He has consummate tact and is gifted with surpassing eloquence and a perfect voice. The innocence about him is alone that of a great man who disdains trifles and affectation and never troubles his mind about the small conventionalities of society. *Mon Dieu*, said old Marshal Vaillant to him in amazement, when he went on Tuesday to take the oaths between the hands of the Emperor—"M. le Ministre, your excellency has forgotten your orders!"—"I have none of these ribbons and things, Marshal." He must, indeed, be a great man who attains any respectable office in this empire and preserves his button-hole unencumbered of red ribbon. "How stupid," he also says, "to apply the term *excellency* every moment to Ministers, many of whom probably never excel in anything." They say at the first Cabinet Council he proposed the abolition of this title. When a working member of the Opposition he scarcely ever admitted friends to an interview at his lodgings except during the hour he devoted to his *dejeuner*, and he always, expecting some one would drop in, had the table hospitably laid for three or four. But the homely meal was never very inviting. I see by a newspaper, and have no reason to doubt it that the early repast was almost invariably composed of a few eggs, a beef-steak, a bit of cheese and a pear, with a bottle of wine for strangers. He never drank wine himself. His dinner at 7 was mostly of as simple a kind, but he frequently dined out, and in society loved to meet artists and literary men. Such is the new statesman on whom the eyes of France are fixed. He has no easy card to play and a few false steps may ruin his master or throw back France into another era of gloomy despotism.

But cross the frontier with Gossip and survey other countries, for France is not all the world. Many months ago I mentioned the illness of the Czar of Russia. The news, strange to say, returned from India to Europe, and I was laughed at as the originator of a canard. You will see by a paragraph in a recent number of the *Times* that my early information is at last confirmed. Hypocondria has seized on one of the best and most honest rulers the vast Empire of Russia has yet seen. He appears in public—he smiles—he feasts. But in the gloomy hours of night and in the recesses of the palace a strange despondency overwhelms His Majesty, and his family and ministers shake their heads in sorrow and trace back the past members of the House of Romanof on whom a more than eccentric character had been pronounced. The interchange of courtesies between the Czar and his gallant uncle, the King of Prussia, in the bestowal upon the latter of the Grand Cross of Saint George, has caused some excitement at the French and Austrian foreign offices. But it had really no political significance, it being equally untrue that General Fleury had in the least brought over Russia to a French alliance. The Grand Cross of the Russian Saint George is only given to Commanders of Armies who gain a battle enforcing a treaty of peace. The Duke of Wellington received it from Alexander I. The truth is each of the five (now six) great Powers, following the example of England, has placed itself in a position of isolation—a very good position indeed for the peace of Europe which seems secure for this year at all events. At Vienna the divided Cabinet still holds on, and the Kaiser, by seeming to favour both parties, follows the advice of his clever, but not long-sighted mother (the Archduchess Sophia) and makes good terms for himself. I am told by a letter, on which I can only rely, that the Cabinet has agreed to recommend the civil list (about £700,000 a year) to be voted for twelve years instead of year by year. Believe me a more probable revolution looms over Austria than France or any other country at the present time. The Italian Ministry is consolidated, but the revenue of that country still remains in a deplorable state. Until you read of at least 200,000 soldiers being sent back to their homes, be assured you will hear nothing favourable of the Latin peninsula. At Rome—you will be nauseated with the account in the Council in the English papers; they know little of it—the weather is atrocious, strangers are not arriving, they are playing *Frou-frou* successfully there at the French theatre, while at the Council-hall of Saint Peter's the mitred old gentlemen are obstinately inclined to play *Orcus* and Thomas with the Church. In Spain Prince Thomas has made his final bow of adieu as I long since told you would be the case. One more effort will be made for Montpensier, which will probably fail, and then—either Alphonso of Asturias or the Republic, or anything you like in which Prim can play first fiddle. His little game, however, is much obstructed by that bluff old sailor Topete. Other States are quiet, the undercurrent being everywhere in favour of those future republics which old Leopold of Belgium predicted, and to which even the French Orleanist Prevost-Paradol seems now to give his adhesion. At least so it seems in a recent letter of his to the *Times*, for this gentleman, one of the ablest political and historical writers of France, is the "Occasional Correspondent" from Paris of the London thunderer.

Apropos to literary men, I have not thought recently of alluding to any of the new works appearing, for in France, as in other countries, books seem made especially for Christmas and are usually as flimsy and ephemeral as other presents of the season. We are soon to be given what promises to be a clever as well as amusing book in Albert Wolff's *Tableau de Londres*, the result of a recent tour in the wake of the Empress by the celebrated chronicler of *Figaro*. By the way, the Empress since her Eastern tour has assumed habits of great independence and sometimes breaks away from the trammels of state. She has even made some modifications in her prandial tastes and now calls frequently at dinner for beef *au naturel* and potatoes *en robe de chambre*. Her religious Conservative Majesty must certainly be coming down to the radicalism of the Emperor and Emile Ollivier, when she demands Murphies with their jackets on. But still, writers continue to flatter the occupants of the Tuileries as if personal Government still continued. What do you think of the following paragraph from a romance published in *feuillet* by an imperial journal? It is descriptive of a cat. "The tail cocked, the ear attentive, he walked through the granary. A crowd of small grey bodies training their little weak tails quickly disappeared towards the apertures of the boards. The black cat mewed triumphantly as if singing as he followed them. *Partant pour la Souris.*" Dreadful, is it not? It is flattery on its last, most gouty leg. M. Louis Figuier has given us something more serious in his *Homme Primitif*, a book which affects to exhibit to us the manners and customs of our antediluvian ancestors. It is a work of inexcusable patience, but one can scarcely place faith in minute descriptions of things before the Flood. It may be annoying to Jocko, the new favourite monkey of the Tuileries, but it is certainly consolatory to me to find that so learned a writer as M. Figuier, who gives our race about 20,000 years of existence, distinctly denies that our ancestors were originally of the monkey species. He has made geology tell us a long story—too long indeed and a little too dry also. A more delightful book is coming to us from the most charming writer I know in any language, *Le Livre* by Jules Janin. To read his books you would say he must be the most lighthearted and happy man on earth. Alas! the friends admitted to see him at Passy see him too often racked with gout and writhing in torture. New newspapers have been showering upon us. Rochefort's new daily journal, the *Marseillaise*, must be financially a great success. I cannot say much for the matter. I never admired Rochefort or his writings, and I believe in the last believe in his political sincerity. They speak of *L'Opposition*, a new paper by M. Thiers. As his friend M. Napoleon Daru is now in office, the great historian may possibly give up the idea of a strong opposition journal. They speak too of the *Girondin* by M. Johnston, a liberal Deputy; and we are threatened by Madame Paul Mark, a blue-stocking of the newest stripe, with a weekly socialist publication entitled,—*Les Mouches et les Araignées*. I do not know if a number has yet appeared. I prefer to read simpler things in the small journals. They tell stories of soldiers especially well. Here is one: The recruit commences his manual and platoon drill: "Corporal," he exclaims in admiration, "you have a beautiful red nose." "Hah, fusilier, it is only blushing at your incompetence in the manipulation of fire-arms." And then there is the Pontifical Zouave just returned to Paris on sick leave. A comrade meets him: "What! you back to Paris! What do you think of the dogma of the Pope's infallibility?" "My dear fellow, as one who has just returned from a frightfully stupid country, I only believe in one dogma, that of the real presence—in Paris."

But how can I close my letter without expressing my regret at the close of Baron Haussmann's official career. With all his faults, what wonders he has done for Paris. Stand in any quarter of the capital you will and you may say as truthfully of Haussmann as is printed of Christopher Wren in Saint Paul's: *Si monumentum quæris circumspice*. The Emperor told him a fortnight ago, when he offered his resignation of the Prefecture of the Seine, that nothing would induce him to dispense with his services. The day before yesterday His Majesty wrote to the Hotel de Ville to say that the New Cabinet were unanimous in requiring his removal, and that he was obliged most unwillingly to acquiesce. You see whether I was right at the commencement of this letter in saying a revolution has taken place. The late Master of France has become powerless to retain an old and faithful friend in office, even the man who has been truly called the author of Paris. As for the poor Emperor, I am told he has turned his mind altogether to the best mode of initiating his son to power and of securing his future. The present Ministry is so Orleanist in its shade, that I should not wonder if a serious attempt were made to unite the old family with the House of Bonaparte through an alliance with the young Prince. I do not say that such a proposition would ever be seriously received at Twickenham. But there are two little Ladies at Brussels of great beauty and of the best blood in Europe, grand-children of Louis Philippe as well as cousins of Queen Victoria. Look out before a year for an effort to come to an engagement in this direction. You know the habit here of sending visiting cards on New Year's Day. Some one says to some one else,—"Well, what do you think of the New Ministry?" "Why, it is a real New Year's Day Cabinet, the visiting card of France to Twickenham!"—*Pioneer*.

STATE OF THE SUN.

PROFESSOR J. D. STEELE has sent to the *Elmira* (New York) *Advertiser* the following communication for quieting needless fears:—"There appeared in the *Advertiser* some weeks since a paragraph, copied, I believe, from a Michigan paper, declaring that a column of magnetic light is shooting out from the sun at a prodigious speed—that it already reaches halfway to the earth, and that, in all probability, by another summer we shall have celestial and atmospheric phenomena beside which our rudest winter winds will seem like a 'June morning in Paradise.' In fine, that when this big tongue of fire touches the earth it will likely lap up our globe at one mouthful. Very many have made inquiries of me concerning this prodigy, and, with your leave I will try to satisfy their curiosity, and perhaps allay their fears. It has been known for some time that during a total eclipse red flames were seen to play about the edge of the moon. During the eclipses of 1868 and 1869 it was definitely settled that they are entirely disconnected from the moon, and were vast tongues of fire darting out from the sun's disc. By observations with the spectroscope, and also by means of the wonderful photographs of the sun taken by De la Rue during the eclipse of 1860, it was discovered that these fire mountains consisted mainly of burning hydrogen gas. This was precious information to men in the midst of the excitement and novelty, and in the brief duration of a total eclipse. It did not, however, satisfy scientific men. For two years Mr. Lockyer, aided by a grant from Parliament to construct a superior instrument, had been experimenting and searching in order to detect these flames at other times than the rare occurrence of a total eclipse. On the 20th of October 1868 he obtained a distinct image of one of the prominences, which he afterwards traced entirely around the sun. Astronomers can, therefore, now study these flames at any time. The results of observations now being taken show that storms rage upon the sun with a violence of which we can form no conception. Hurricanes sweep over its surface with terrific violence. Vast cyclones wrap its fires into whirlpools, at the bottom of which our earth could lie like a boulder in a volcano. Huge flames dart out to enormous distances, and fly over the sun with a speed greater than that of the earth itself through space. At one time a cone of fire shot out 50,000 miles, and then died away all in ten minutes' time. Besides such awful convulsions, the mimic display of a terrestrial volcano or earthquake sinks into insignificance. There is nothing in these phenomena to alarm us. They have, in all probability, happened constantly for ages past. That we have now means of investigating their nature and measuring their height and velocity furnishes no cause of anxiety. Rumours of these discoveries have crept into the papers, and exaggerated by repeated copying and sensational additions, have given rise to these mysterious and uncalled-for predictions."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

889 Agamemnon, George—Elmstone, Whitwell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1260 Arethusa, Lamont—John Farrar & Co.
2154 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
1027 Bonnie Dundee, Connor—H. B. Touche & Co.
1094 Duke of Newcastle, Airey—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1339 Hyderabad—E. Bates & Co.
1219 Howden, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1127 Mic Mac, Robinson—John Farrar & Co.
1074 Sandringham, Leed—W. Nicol & Co.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1531 Slieve Donard, Thompson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
1298 Tennyson, Hawkins—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1349 Teviotdale, Nicol—Finlay, Clark & Co.
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1434 Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.
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468 Anezi, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.
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571 Northumbrian, Piggie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
679 Norval, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.

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1009 Rohilla, Dougal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

COLOMBO TO LONDON.

1207 Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

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700 Fifeshire, Barr—Stenhouse & Co

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1401 Cordilliera, Berry.
424 Ecna, Brumell—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.
1197 Euterpe, Ocens—W. Nicol & Co.
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422 Jane Avery—W. Nicol & Co.
872 Java, Beegtram—The Captain.
1177 Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell.
1092 Napoleon III., Gillespie—Blay & Mackintosh.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1982 Candia (s), Greaves—Mails 19th February.
2200 Neera (s), Hanscom—B. B. S. S. Co. 14th Feb.
1776 Rangoon (s), Baker—Sails 12th Feb.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

561 Danube (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co. Sails 14th Feb.
1408 Leith (s), Barnetson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sails 28th Feb.
1874 Mauritius (s), Curry—Robinson & Co.
1377 Queen of the South (s), Heather—Lawrence & Co. Sails 15th February.
761 Stirling (s), Blake—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. Sails 15th February.

MARSEILLES VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1800 Europe (s), Rolland—Kunkler Prefswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

1491 Salsette (s), Tomlin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1027 Arabia (s), Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
843 Indian Merchant, Mills—B. F. Field.
1286 Kodabux, Row.
544 Muscat Merchant, Ward.
2050 Red Jacket, Tate—M. Nusserwanjee.
1300 Ticonderoga, H lland.
867 Waterloo, Salmon—H. M. Seedick.

FOR RANGOON.

966 Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

827 Fez Robanee, Profumo—Jacob Jumal.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

H. M. Nymph (s), Mears.
294 Bhowanuggur, Fladrahud—Rahimon Allybhoy.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

897 Koina (s), Coates—Essa Califa.
H. M. Kwan Tung (s), Duncan.

FOR COCHIN.

366 Lord Clyde (s), Kingcome.
498 Thomas S. Stowe, Setton—Alsen, Riebe & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

510 Comorin (s), Turner—T. I. S. N. Co.

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494 Camilla, Minto—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
989 Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.
816 Ismail, Jones.
155 Keerata Roodeen—Nacoda.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.
500 Malabar, Godge—Volkart Brothers.
648 Mozuffer, Landrais.
363 Prince of Wales—Nacoda.
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569 Viscount Canning (s), Fredrickson.

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H. M. Dryad (s), Colomb.
H. M. Forte (s), Heath.
H. M. Jumna (s), Pickard.
H. M. Lord Elphinstone (s), Carpendale.
H. M. Malabar (s), Rich.

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362 Amanda, Petit—Blackwell & Co.
861 Ambrose, Connell—John Farrar & Co.
1192 Asiana, Selkirk—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1247 Athena, Hutchinson—Ruttonjee Bomanjee.
558 Atlantic, Grimand.
700 Birkby, Garrett—Stenhouse & Co.
750 Black Prince, Sadler—Coupland & Co.
1266 British Consul, Raymont—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
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1265 British India, Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
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1278 Celestial Empire, Purdon—Stenhouse & Co.
799 Cingala, Neilson—Coupland & Co.
1391 Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
776 Elizabeth Ostle, Glaizer—Coupland & Co.
1591 Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
995 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.
1499 Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.
1241 Gloucestershire, Lyle—Jefferson, Campbell & Co.
1338 Halnemann, Milligan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1209 Hannah Law, Dawson—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.
1324 Her Majesty, Downie—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1598 Houghton Tower, Murray—Finlay, Scott & Co.
599 Hurzagan Van Brabant, Strohmegar—Bell, Ventz and Lucius.
690 Index, Kerr—Volkart Brothers.
1450 Isabella Kerr, Kerr.
910 Jane Leach, Brown—Finlay Clark & Co.
504 Jessie Jamieson, Bell—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
989 J. P. Wheeler, Harris.
975 John Temperley—Stenhouse & Co.
1324 Juventa, Hallams—Lawrence & Co.
729 Kennington, Colquhoun—W. Nicol & Co.
850 Lammershagen, Georgensen—Knoop & Co.
1280 Louisa Fletcher, Luckie—G F. Pim & Co.
1138 Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.
1182 Magdala, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1283 Magnificent, Thomas—Owen & Okell.
281 Marie Alexandrine, Reilly.
1196 Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.
737 Moss Rose, Smith—Harbord & Co.
1317 Oneiza, Spurr—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1165 Rialto, Babot—Stenhouse & Co.
783 Romulous, Need ham.
670 Royal Albert, Davies—Coupland & Co.
1303 Sam Mendel, Murdoch—Coupland & Co.
1288 Schimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
693 Summer Cloud, Watson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1378 Sydney Dacres, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
398 T. B. Ord, Walker.
579 Thames, Patterson—The Captain.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.
1745 The Tweed, Steuart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1232 Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee
962 Timour, Spooner—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
516 Tropique, Bannefor.
1152 Tythonus, Creen—Ewart, Latham & Co.
381 Violette, Wilson.
1148 White Jacket, Johnson—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1293 William Fairbairn, Elder—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
905 Zuleika, Thomson.

THE POET LAUREATE'S NEW HOUSE.—Mr. Alfred Tennyson's new house near Haslemere, is a stone structure of considerable dimensions, approached by a broad carriage-drive to the principal entrance, which is a large porch of five pointed arches, so arranged, however, that visitors cannot alight under it, as it is paved and approached by three steps. The style of architecture does not carry us back to the days of Arthur, nor have we in the new house any strong reminders even of the age of knights of chivalry, its architecture being a free treatment of domestic Gothic of the Tudor period. In the principal rooms the windows are two lights in height (divided by a transom), and divided again into five by mullions; it is virtually two stories high, with heavy slated mansard roofs, with large flats and lead flashing. The upper part of the house is most attractive, having a series of rich dormers, three in front, two at back, and one over the porch. These dormers have two double lights in front, and one on either side to light the third or attic story, each dormer having a stone gable supported by two battress-pinnacles, the gable itself being enriched with a shield (earlier in character, however, than the rest of the house). The chimney-stalks are very large, square, with bevelled edges, and well carved with diaper work; round the entire cornice is an open panelled parapet, and the ground and first floors are divided throughout by a richly-carved band in panels, only breaking into a series of open quatrefoils over the entrance porch.—*Builder*.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Paris do. ..... 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1869, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN ENGLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continents of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to or from London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for 1859 ..... £228,314
Do. 1861 292,402
Do. 1863 341,968
Do. 1865 414,733
Do. 1867 460,553

Showing an increase over 1859 of £232,239

Policies covering Household Furniture and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for 1860 ..... £73,150
Do. 1862 105,703
Do. 1864 152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.
HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq.; Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. — William Hockley, Esq
John Bingham, Esq. — R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kerfoed, Esq.
F. Ridgway Bullock, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert U. Crosbie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dugleb, Esq. — Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
William Brown Forwood, Esq. — N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £250,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,837 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq. — W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. — A. E. Ashley, Esq

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—